pulse of neutrality, it would tie the hands of and peaceful. a stroke, it would take all the trouble off the supjust or absurd consequences. son, except only what proceeds from the ex The nation purchased with money the countries out o

vation to maintain the Union : Briginal tribes. the action of the Government, it may be

in the practice of privateering.

or and navy. accessity, trusting, as now, that Congress will promise to remain.

are questioned, and the attention of t e counseled to the proposition that one who is sworn
list the laws be faithfully executed should not
drive that one out of the Union, it is presumed the whole

be violated? To state the one tly, are all the laws but one to go unexe Government itself go to pieces lest tha

But it was not believed that thi

equire the qualified suspension of and to be made. Now, it is in

liberation and action; while the partments will stand ready to sup

men and ten times the money .the country leaves no doubt ork is abundant, and that it needs to give it legal sanction and the ill do its part only indifferently

beginning, they knew they coul their treason to any respectable magnitude by ies violation of law. They knew the moral sense, and as much of deand as much pride in and reverence vernment of their common country. patriotic people. They knew lyancement directly in the teeth of iments. Accordingly, they comd by perfectly logical steps through all the indete destruction of the Union. The sophwithdraw from the Union without the co

or of any other State. the disguie that the supposed right is to be exer ar coated, they have been daugging the public mind section for more than thirty years, and until at ge of men have enacted the targical pretence of takif Sta e out of the Union, who could have been

ht to no such thing the day before. s sophism derives much, perhaps the whole of its from the assumption that there is some Omniand Sacred Supremacy pertaining to a State, to jugation, in any just sense of these terms. ate of our Federal Union. Our States have neiththe Constitution-no one of them ever having the out of the Union. 'The original ones passed Union even before they cast off their British a direct from a condition of dependence, except-Mas; and even Texas, in its temporary indepenwas never designated a State. The new ones only designation of States on coming into the Union, hat name was first adopted for the old ones in and

e Declaration of Independence. and independent States; but even then the object was not to declare their independence of one anoth I the Union, but directly the contrary, as their muge and their mutual action, before, at the time and ds, abundantly show. The express plighting of each and all of the original thirteen in the articles tration, two years later, that the Union shall be

is most conclusive. g never been States either in substance or in name the Union, whence this magical omnipotence of s, asserting a claim of power to lawfully destroy itself? Much is said about the sovereignty of the ut the word, even, is not in the National Constituas is believed, in any of the State Constitutions sovereignty in the political sense of the term ?s except Texas ever was a sovereignty; and even gave up the character on coming into the Union, by ot she acknowledged the Constitution of the United and the laws and treaties of the United States, made

ace of the Constitution, to be for her the supreme States have their status in the Union, and they have her legal status. If they break from this, they can so against law and by revolution. The Union, and selves separately, procured their independence and erty, by conquest or purchase, the Union gave them whatever of independence and liberty it has. ion is older than any of the States, and in fact, it them as States. Originally, some dependent colo-

military preparations vigorously forward nies made the Union, and, in turn, the Union threw off their tate; they seized the United States armory, sold dependence for them and made them States, such as Ferry, and the navy-ya d at Gosport, near they are. Not one of them ever had a State Constitution

oops, with their warlike appointments. Of course, it is not forgotten that all the new States framed second States. They formally entered their Constitutions before they entered the Union, neverthe of temporary alliance and co-operation with less dependent upon, and preparatory to coming into the confederate States, and sent members to their Union.

among these surely are not included all conceivable powers, Virginia have thus allowed this great insur-however mischievous or destructive; but at most, such only e its nest within her borders, and this Gov- as were known in the world at the time as governmental no choice left but to deal with it where it powers, and certainly a power to destroy the Government itself had never been known as a governmentalthe less regret, as the loyal citizens have, in as a merely administrative power. This relative matter aimed its protection. Those loyal citizens this of national power and State Rights, as a principle, is no Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana will be supplied with bound to recognize and protect as being other than the principle of generality and locality. Whatever concerns the whole should be confided to the States, so called in fact, the Middle States whole the General Government; while whatever concerns

those which favour a policy which they call only the State should be left exclusively to the State. This that is, the arming of those States to pre- is all there is of original principle about it. Whether the dred thousand dollars; the bank of Commonwealth one proces passing one way, or the disunion the mational Constitution, in defining the boundaries between heir soil.

be distudien completed. Figuratively speak. not to be questioned. We are all bound by the defining. be the building of an impassable wall along without question. What is now combatted is the position anation; and yet not quite an impassable one. Athat secession is consistent with the Constitution-is lawful

and freely pass supplies from among them. It is not contended that there is any express law for actionists, which it could not do as an open and nothing should ever be implied as law which leads t

which several of these States were formed. Is it just that shey shall go off without leave and without refunding? The anation paid very large sums, in the aggregate, I believe. It recognizes no fidelity an arly ore hundred millions, to relieve Florida of the about they will in all probability be hung as pirates.—

Is it just that she shall now be off without consent or without making any return? The nation is now in debt for money applied to the benefit of these so called secreded hang four for one and have a balance left. Let it be the action of the design of the design of the states, in common with the rest. Is it just, either, that done !- Eds. Journal. tollowing this a proclamation was issued for closing creditors shall so unpaid, or the remaining States pay the sof the insurrectionary districts by proceedings in whole? A part of the present national debt was contracted re of a blockade. So far all was believed to be to pay the old debts of Texas. Is it just that she shall leave and pay no part of this herself? moint the insurrectionists announced their purpos Again, if one State may secode, so may another; and

when all shall have seconded, none are left to pay the bebts were made for volunteers to serve three years. Is this quite just to creditors? Did we notify them of this r discharged, and also for large additions to the sage view of ours when we norrowed their money If we now recognize this doctrine, by allowing the secees, whether strictly legal or not, were ven ers to go in peace, it is difficult to see what we can do in that city, has gone to some other field. He will continue er what appeared to be a popular demand others choose to go, or to extent terms up n which they his labors until all the avenues leading to our principal Loan authorized by the act of Congress of the Confederate

ratify them. It is believed that nothing has The seceders insist that our Constitution admits of seces sound the constitutional competency of Constitution. They have assumed to make a national Constitution of their own, in which necessity they have either discarded call for militia, it was considered a or retained the right of secession, as they insist it exists in ze the commanding general, in proper cases sours. If they have discarded it, they hereby admit that or his discretion, to suspend the privilege of the principle it ought not to be in ours.

If they have retained it by their own construction of ours, as corpus; or, in other words, to arrest and deitsort to the ordinary process and forms of they show that, to be consistent, they must second from one another whenever they shall find it the easiest way of set.

This authority has purposely been exercised. Ithing their debts, or effecting any other selfish or unjust the legality and propriety of what has been! The principle itself is one of disintegration, and upon

ome consideration was given to the question class of seceded politicians would at once deny the power propriety before this matter was acted upon, and denounce the act as the greatest outrage upon State the laws which were required to be faith. Rights. But suppose that precisely the same act, instead resisted, and failing of executof being called driving the one out, should be called the riy one-third of the States. Must they be all seceding of the others from that one, it would be exactly mally tail of execution, even had it been per—what the seceders claim to do; unless, indeed, they make that by the use of the means necessary to the point that the one, because it is a minority, may have single law, made in such extreme rightfully do what the others, because they are a majorithe citizen's liberty that practically it rective, may not rightfully do. These politicians are subtle partial to that power which made the Constitution and is two days march South of Boonville. The federalists sur-

proved the condition of our whole people beyond any exam

kely to get in its stead-whether the substitute will give. White, of Indiana, we Kinght. Burnham, Thomas, of Md.

to a 'ord ' il an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race

and the money value in the hat, while in this, the Government's hour of trial, large burg. Patterson's entire army is encamped there. No foreater proportion to what it was numbers of those in the army and navy, who have been fa ward movement has taken place. Euroly each man has as youred with the offices have resigned and proved false to the lespite the example of their traitorous associates. But the Vinginia is opening. Wise has the federalists in a trap greatest honor and the most important fact of all is the From Glenville two regiments have gone to their assistance. sailors. To the last man, so far as known, they have suc we it practical shape and efficient cessfully resisted the traitorous efforts of those whose com-

perplexities of the Government is mands but an hour before they obeyed as absolute law .ng troops faster than it can provide for This is the patriotic instinct of plain people. They under people will save their Government stand, without an argument, that destroying the Govern ment which was made by Washington means no good to

them to demonstrate to the world that those who can fairly that when ballots are fairly and constitutionally decided. here can be no successful appeal back to builets. That selves at succeeding elections. Such will be a great lessor of peace, teaching men that what they cannot take by an lection, neither can they take it by war; teaching all the

Lest there be some uneasiness on the minds of candid that any State of the Union may consistently men as to what is to be the course of the Government er Arabia, in a fog, and would have struck her had she had bonal Constitution, and, therefore, lawfully anon-toward the Southern States after the rebellion shall have a bowsprit. on suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say. vill be his purpose then, as ever, to be guided by the Constitutio and the laws; and that he probably will have no different or just cause, themselves to be the sole judge of understanding of the powers and duties of the Federal is too thin to ment any notice. With rebellion Government relatively to the rights of the States and the people under the Constitution than that expressed in the inaugural address. He desires to preserve the Governarms against the Government the day after some as- ment, that it may be administered for all as it was administered by the men that made it. Loyal citizens everywhere have the right to claim th

to withhold or neglect it. It is not perceived that in to withhold or neglect it. It is not perceived that in \$217,000,000 and odd thousand; the maturing Treasury giving it there is any coercion, any conquest or any sub-Notes of twelve millions and odd thousands, and interest

The Constitution provides, and all the States have accepnor less power than that reserved to them in the ed the provision, that the United States shall guarantee t every State in this Union "a Republican form of Govern-" But if a State in this Union may lawfully go out o the Union, having done so, it may also discard the Republ can form of Government, so that to prevent its going out is dependence; and the new ones each came into an indispensable means to the end of maintaining the guar per lb.; Molasses 6 cents per gallon; Coffee 5 cents per lb.; antee mentioned; and when an end is lawful and obligatory. the indispensable means to it are also lawful and obligatory It was with the deepest regret that the Executive found the duty of employing the war power in defence of the Government forced upon him. He could but perform this duty, or surrender the existence of the Government.

No compromise by public sentiment could in this cas herein the limited United Colonies were declared to be be a cure. Not that compromises are not often proper, but that no popular Government can long survive a marked precedent that those who carry an election can only save the Government from immediate destruction by giving up the main point upon which the people gave the election.

The people themselves, and not their servants, can afely reverse their own deliberate decisions. As a private citizen, the Executive could not have consented that these institutions shall perish. Much less referred without debare to the proper Committees, to be could le, in betrayal of so vast and so sacred a trust as these free people had confided to him. He felt that he had no moral right to shrink, nor even to count the chan-

ces of his own life in what might follow. In full view of his great responsibility, he has so far done be far wrong to define it "A political community. In full view of his great responsibility, he has so far done a political superior?" Tested by this, no one of what he has deemed his duty. You will now, according to your own judgment, perform yours. He sincerely hopes that your views and your action may so accord with his, as to assure all faithful citizens who have been disturbed in their rights of a certain and speedy restoration to them under the Constitution and the laws.

And having thus chosen our course without guile and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God, and go forward without fear and with manly hearts. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

E-ALL PERSONS indebted to the Journal in any manner, are respectfully requested to settle the same, whether FULTON & PRICE. arge or small amounts.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FROM RICHMOND. RICHMOND, VA., July 8, 1861-41/2 P. M. Passengers report a heavy increase of the federal force at Martinsburg.

The bonds for the stock of the Confederate States subscribed for in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, have been forwarded to the respective States .the bonds the present week. Virginia is taking the stock of the Confederate States, liberally every day. The Farmer's Bank of Virginia has taken three hunnundred thousand.

It is reported that the Hon. Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, has been tendered the command of a Texan battalion. Several prominent federal prisoners now in Richnond at liberty on Parole, have been confined in conscquence of the recent action of the federal government gainst the persons arrested as privateers. We learn that the crew of the Savannah, recently captured by the federal blockading squadron off Charles-

JOURNAL. We have plenty of persons taken from the North to

FROM RICHMOND. RICHMOND, VA., July 9, 1861-P. M. No news of interest to-day. The morning papers state ECCIVED BY THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATED PRESS VIA MOBILE.

DISAFFECTION AMONGST NORTH WESTERN TROOPS. CAIRO, ILL., July 9th, 1861.

Last Saturday and Sunday was occupied in taking the second call for the remainder is now made. votes of the regiments at this place, for three years' troops. Bonds with coopens for accraing interest in sums fro giments will show a similar unsatisfactory result. They have received no pay.

From Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, KY., July 9th, 1861. The Cincinnati advices from Western Virginia are unsatsfactory and unreliable. Skirmishes and ambuscades continue. A general battle is anticipated within forty-eight hours.

Frem Misseurt. Sr. Louis, Mo., July 9, 1861. The State Convection has been called for the 22d July. rounded a small town in the!r march, thrusting the oath of llegiance down the throats of everybody.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9th, 1861. Stone's command has joined Patterson, which are pushing Gen. Jounston has also evidently been reinforced.

Reports of a severe battle are entirely uncredited at the Var Department have been very irregular within the last 60 hours. Much dis satisfaction, and the anxiety regarding Patterson's advance

Beauregard has filled the forest from Manassas, guarding he approaches, and is supposed to be moving reinforce-The Southerners are again entering the line in the direct on of Falls Church.

The Pocahontas has anchored off Mathias Point. The Ohio volunteers have been insuited by Valladingman. Joint resolutions are to be introduced into Congressment of the egalizing Lincoln's acts; the pay of privates is to be in-

The House Committees have been appointed. The Chair On Elections. Washburn, of Illinois; Public Lands, Potter; Post Office ciary, Hickman; Revolutionary Claims, Lact; Public Ex penditures, Covode; Ways and Means, Stephens, Morrill

Gen. Patterson has sent for reinforcements.

Fix Regiments altogether have gone to Patterson's relief. The hot weather has checked military movements. Douglas. A daily mail has been established between Washingto

Pemeroy, Fisher; Pensions, Van Wyck; Roads and Canals

City and Martinsburg. Col. Taylor has arrived at Washington under a flag o There are a thousand rumors regarding his mission but it is supposed to refer to the transfer of the prisoners of Gen. Scott is in hourly expectation of intelligence of

battle between Patterson and Johnston, at Edwards' Ferry. Government has sent reinforcements. When the Courie From Baltimore.

A letter from Martinsburg, dated the 6th, says that Doubleday and the Rhode Island battery had arrived at Martins-Gen. Johnston has been reinforced by 7,000 from Manas

sas, and he had taken a stand for a light. A large number of troops passed through Baltimore or yesterday, to strengthen Patterson's column.

Hicks reports the secession feeling as being very strong on the eastern shore of Maryland, and wants troops to pro Steet the Union men. The Cabinet consulted Scott to day-result unknown. Valandingham said in the democratic caucus that he preferred peace to preserving the Union by force.

From Nebraska. OMAHA, NEBRASEA, July 8th, 1861. The steamer Chippewa, with one hundred and seventy stons of Government stores on board, and two hundred and midable internal attempt to overthrow it. It is now for thirty-seven kegs of powder, was blown to atoms on land-

> From Western Virginia. BUCKHANNON, Va., July 8th, 1861. paraded before the regiment, disarmed and ordered home, for outrages committed by Lieut. Stratton and eight privates. After intercession, Gen. McClellan restored the arms to al except 9 calprits, who were sent to Columbus, Ohio.

The Great Eastern come very near running into the steam-

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. FROM WASHINGTON VIA NEW ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 10th, 1861, A. M.

and odd thousand dollars. The current year's expenses he estimates as follows :livil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous at over eight hundred thousand; Interior department upwards of of their Government, and the Government has no right \$100,000; War department \$185,000,000 and odd thousand; Navy department over \$30,000,000; making an aggregate of on \$9,000,000, making a total for the fiscal year ending June ing pay in full the amount taken.

oth, 1862, or \$318,519,581 87. He recommends the raising of \$30,000,000 by direct taxaion, and \$240,000,000 by loan. He recommends that duties be levied on the following aricles : On Brown Sugar 24 cents per lb.; Clayed do. 3 cts. signatures to the receipts furnished by the Treasury Deo.; refined Loaf 4 cents; Syrup 24 cents; Candy 6 cents Black Tea 15, and Green do. 20 cents per lb.

Taxing articles now exempt would increase the reve ue \$7.000,000. He estimates the revenue from customs, and sales oublic lands at \$60,000,000.

He recommends internal taxes on domestic luxuries neluding liquor, beer, tobacco, bank notes, spring car iages and legacies, and suggests a considerable reducon in the salaries of the office holders. The House has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That during extraordinary sessions, they wil nly consider bills and resolutions conce ning Military and Naval affairs, and the financial affairs connected therewith. All other matters, except the raising of revenue, are to be considered at the next session. Mr. Lovejoy offered the following:
Resolved, That it is no part of the duty of the army to

apture and return fugitive slaves, that the judiciary comnittee be directed to enquire into the expediency of the repeal of the fugitive slave law. With the view of permitting the consideration of the peace propositions, the vote restricting business to matters onnected with the war was reconsidered. The vote was again reconsidered, and thus amended, was again adopted. The proceedings to be thus confined to our revenue, and a judiciary Covodish Committee of five be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers to "smell" out de-

ails of army contracts, be privileged to report at any time The House has passed a bill appropriating \$6,000,000 for he relief of the distress in the Army. The President has been called on for the Spanish corres ondence in relation to St. Domingo. In the Senate a bill remitting duties on arms has passed. Lovejoy's resolution passed 92 to 55.

General Scott forbids the telegraphing of army move-Trumbull, of Illinois, delivered a eulogy on Douglas.

From Baltimore, BALTIMORE, July 10, 1861-A. M. The latest Martinsburg advices are up to Sasurda Patterson's army was in motion.

By an arrival from Fortress Monroe, we learn that th Steamer Quaker City, an armed frigate and several gun boats were preparing for an attack on Sewell's Point

A cartridge chest had exploded, killing two Rhode Islanders and wounding one man. The undue mortality existing in several of the New York egiments is attributed to excessive drinking. Taylor had returned to the Confederate lines.

The Garibaldians [Qr. Garibaldian regiment] have been imprisoned, and the ringleaders are to be made examples of. FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 9th, 1861-P. M. Cotton film; sales of 3,000 bales at 154 a 153 cents. ouisiana 6's at 55 cents. LATER FROM EUROPE.

East, brings Liverpool dates to the 28th June. The sales of Cotton for the week preceding her sailing were 80,000 hales, of which 17,000 bales were taken or being on speculation for export.

The market closed firm at the following rates:—Fair Orleans 84d.; Middling 8d.; Fair Mobile 84d.; Middling 74d ton, have all been found guilty in New York, and that The stock on hand is one million, one hundred and twenty housand bales, of which eight hundred and thirty four housand bales are American. Breadstuffs are quiet, the market being steady. The w ather has been favourable for the crops. Cossols are moted at 893 The political news is unimportant.

The steamship North Briton at Farther Foint, Canada

LOAN FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE CONFEDER-

By a communication from the Hon. C. G. Memminger, that Gen. Johnston's Confederate forces are at Winchester. Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States, the A letter from Norfolk to the Examiner says that Lieut. undersigned have been requested to act as " the Central Maury, having planted heavy guns at all the approaches to Board of Commissioners for the State of North Carolina,' to present to the attention of the citizens of this State the comfiture and rout and ruin to their cause may soon be a cities are so strongly fortified that the enemy dare not at States, approved February 28th, 1861, and to solicit subscriptions to the same, and we are further requested to ap-

advisable to act for the purpose indicated.

Cook's regiment gave to: McArthurs 50; and Oglesby's \$1,000 to \$50, or stock certificates in the usual form (if pre-scan only get the pistols. In this way the Disunionist 140 votes for three years, the balance of these regiments ferred) will be issued. The interest is eight per cent per are preparing themselves for a fight, and in many diswere for disbanding. The remainder of the - months re- annum, payable semi-annually at all of our principal cities tricts they have a decided advantage over the Unionists. this Loan at the expiration of five years after September apprehends a fight in that State between the Union-

> par, or certificates of deposit of any one of the Banks of this State in good credit at the Capital, and the subscriber will then receive a receipt furnished by the Treasury Depart

of the Government of the Confederate States of America. Band every one of these reports. epresenting the sovereignty, the supreme power in our charges, statements, reports, rumors, and botched up jobs

ate State she is menseed with subjugation by the Govern-Struth. I know the public mind deals justly with men whe ness has determined that the people of the Confederate fare was something new to all of us, and it would naturally Hellan and Stratton; Militia, Van Valkenburg; Navy, fully, and to bring this war to a specify and triumphant is "charges" on the enemies of the South, their patriotism Sedgewick; Foreign Affairs, Crittenden, Gooch, Cox, sue, it is indispensable that the Government should be

They must be supplied, and the alternative is, that they am now at home and shall remain here, till after August

ty of the Government under which we live, depend alike our young, who knows of any word or act of mine, either pubights of property and the value of the securities issued di-glic or private, professional or official, or in any other capac-

dedged faith of the Confederate States, a duty of one eighth exported from the Confederate States (about 62 cents per ale) is specially provided; and the continuance of this uty until the extinguishment of this debt, or until a sinking

nen of North Carolina from all portions of our State have uthorities, and this has been done with such promptness and zeal as to have excited the admiration of all. Money, owever, is as indispensable as men. Together they constitute the great sinews of war. Will those of our citizens. who have not offered their persons for the common defence are so limited as to justify them in withholding a subscrip- part to please them. Capt. Parrit's company of the Chio 9th regiment was tion for the small amount of \$50, while there are thousands who should not hesitate to invest largely of their more am-

rate States to preserve their existence as a nation, and their ability to defend and protect his property, his home and his family. It commends itself to the favorable consideration and united co-operation of our people, whether of large or of small means, by every incentive, as well of interest as of patriotism, and we Chase estimates the past year's deficiency at six millions feel thoroughly assured they will respond to this call with such spirit as will satisfy our sister States of our fixed confidence in the integrity and stability of the Government with which we have linked our destiny. Let us then prove

our faith by our acts. Subscribers will designate the particular security desired, (whether Bonds or Stocks,) and will at the time of subscrib-

The following persons have been requested to act as Local Commissioners at the different places against their respective names, and for all subscriptions paid to them, their partment will be as valid as our own:

Raleigh .- G. W. Mordecai, Dan'l M. Barringer and M. A. He estimates the revenue from these sources at \$20,- Bledsoe. Fayetteville.-Jessee G. Shepherd, E. J. Hale, Dan'l Mc Diarmed. Wadesboro' .- H. B. Hammond, Thos. S. Ashe, Stephen

> Charlotte.-Jno. Walker, J. A. Young, Wm. R. Myers. Asheville .- N. W. Woodfin, J. F. E. Hardy, A. S. Merri Salem .- Francis Fries, J. G. Lash, Rufus L. Patterson.

> Greensboro' .- C. P. Mendenhall, J. H. Lindsey, Jno. A. Yancey ville .- Bedford Brown, Montfort McGehee, Calvin Graves.

Tarboro' .-- Rob't R. Bridgers, H. T. Clark, Rob't Nor-Newbern .- A. T. Jerkins, George Green, and J. D. Whit-

Elizabeth City .- W. F. Martin, John Pool, and Josiah T.

Granberry. P. K. DICKINSON, O. G. PARSLEY, WM. A. WRIGHT, State Commissioners. Favetteville Observer, State Journal, Register, Standard, Newbern Progress, Charlotte Democrat and Ashville News. publish for two weeks.

257-2w. July 9th, 1861. TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. I OFFER myself as a candidate for the office of Superior kind disposition and pleasant manners won him many friends.

Court Clerk of New Hanover County, at the election to be and he died as he had lived without an enemy. He leaves WM. M. HARRISS. held in August next. 179-te

April 6th, 1861

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch. The Skirmish Near Newport News. CAMP PAGE, near Williamsburg,

Friday evening, July 5.

The Northern press, proverbially given to lying, will no doubt hatch a wonderful brood of mighty deeds incubated at Old Point, and leaping from the shell in the affair of yesterday morning below Young's Mill. The story, however, is a sad one, for not one man falls on our side, in this unhouse was upon and like the story of the st y war upon our rights and liberties, who is not a sacrific magnitude, compared with the demoralized material with which he is brought in contact. The minutia of the unforunate termination of yesterday's skirmish will doubtless t sent to headquarters by the General, but as my informant, an officer of the Confederate Army, is just from the spot, and as this may serve to correct numberless rumors that may get afloat, I give you, as succinctly as I can, and al-most verbatim, the truth of the story, as received from his

ps, which is as follows: Colonel Dreux, of Louisiana, left his entrenchments at foung's Mill on yesterday afternoon with a company of Cadets, one hundred strong, accompanied by a detachment of the Nottoway cavalry and a small one of howitzers, with only one piece. He advanced to Jones' house, on James liver road, and took position for the night to form an am buscade. At sunrise this morning his advanced guards re ported the enemy advancing in small detachments. He took position awaiting their advance, when a fire from an ambuscade of the enemy was opened on his front and rear, a speculation. The sales on Friday were 12,000 bales, 4,000 the first of which the gallant and noble Dreux fell, pierced y the balls of the mercenary foe. His men, not aware of the disaster, awaited his orders for a charge, when at thi moment the horses attached to the howitzer became frightened, and breaking away from their position, disconcerted the infantry and caused the cavalry to fall back, the ground being uneven and exceedingly disadvantageous to the move ments of the horses. As soon as the death of Col. Dreux was ascertained, Capt. Collins immediately assumed the command, and recovered the body. The only serious results of the affair were the death of Col. Preux and the wounding f one of our men accidentally by one of his fellow-soldiers Capt. Collins, with the men under his command, fell back in good order. It was impossible, from the thickly wooded region in which the enemy were ambuscaded, to tell how many of them were killed and wounded.

Gen. Magruder is prepared for any attack that may b made. The infatuated mercenaries of Lincoln are coming on to their doom. Judicial blindness has fallen upon the souls (gizzards?) of their leaders, and God grant that dispatent reality to the world's vision.

ARMS FOR KENTUCKY .- From a source entitled t full credit, we have advices that the Secessionists of point Local Commissioners at such places as we may deem Kentucky are receiving daily, from this city, supplies of Colt's navy revolvers, and that in this way they are being pretty thoroughly armed with these effective weapon. They are purchased mainly, we are told, sing ly or in pairs, by professed Union men. In most case mere tools are employed to make the purchases, who are willing to take any oath that may be required, if they The principal money is payable ten years after Septem- in this respect. Our informant, who resides in Cenper 1st next, the Government reserving the right (upon giv-litral Kentucky, is anxious to have attention called to ng three months public notice) of paying any portion of this matter, with a view to stopping the traffic. He ists and Disunionists. The latter are, he says, expect-Subscriptions will be received in current Bank notes at ing and preparing for the issue .- Cincinnati Gazette. A CARD ... "TO THE PEOPLE OF COLUMBUS

COUNTY FELLOW CITIZENE: n consequence of numerous re orts that have been circulating among you in which out request or solicitation on my part, I was elected Capnited States, and become an integral part been pleasantly associated for the last three years, should know what I have to say in answer to all and singular, each

In general terms, I deny the truth of any, every, and a This new political relation of our State is not however I ask that the public may thoroughly examine the matter,

Government in its mad the truth is fairly stated. To that tribunal I appeal. these at its command from its ordinary sources of revenue. as a private soldier in the ranks of the Confederate Army. n charge, I will say, that they are a brave and patriotic set I now say it there is a living man, woman or child, old o

my for which I am cupable, I ask them to bring it forward In addition, however, to the security for the payment of analysis and let the world know the same, that I am, fellow citizens, very respectfully, Your Obedient Servant,

Whiteville N. C., June 25, 1861. July 9, Itd-Itw*

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY of ONSLOW. I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of and adequate to that end is provided, is guaranteed in the COUNTY COURT CLERK of your county, and respect fully solicit your votes at the ensuing election in Augus

FELLOW-CITIZENS of the COUNTY OF DUPLIN. COUNTY COURT CLERK, If, inded, I have impartially done my duty to the satisfaction of all concerned, as I humbly hope I have done, may I not feel sure, that at the great tribunal of the ballot-box, at the ensuing election in August her hour of trial? There are certainly but few whose means next, a generous people will sustain an honest effort on my JOHN J. WHITEHEAD. 176-1 w-32-te

> TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY I offer myself as candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK of this county, and solicit your votes a

TO THE VOTERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY. FELLOW CITIZENS:-I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT 20 do Middling and Small CLERK of your county, for the ensuing four years, and se licit your votes at the next August election. I am now off from home a volunteer, but if not killed will be back the

May 23d, 1861-39-te.* We are authorized to announce OWEN FENNELL r., as a caudidate for the office of COUATY COURT LEKK of New Banover County, at the election in August

D. M. MCINTIRE.

20th of July.

March 12th, 1861. 157&29-te TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. i OFFER MYSELF as a Candidate for the Office of BU PERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing election in August next.

31-te-178-to O THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. I am a candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COUR) CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the election JULIUS W. WRIGHT. n August next. April 8.

MAKRIED. In this city on the 6th inst., by Rev. T. W. Guthrie, Mr WILLIAM J. HOUSTON, of Duplin, to Miss SARAH H. daughter of Oliver L. Keiley, Esq., deceased.

At Burgaw Depot, on the 4th inst., by M. C. Collins, Esq.

Mr. WM. A. RIVANBARK, to Miss JEMUTHA GARRISS
all of New Hanover county.

On Topsail Sound, 1st inst., at the residence of D. Kutch, "LITTLE WILLIE," only child of K. H. and L. W

Futch, of Little River, S. C., aged six months and twentywo days.

Now freed from earthly ills, he lives In realms of purest light, Beneath a Saviour's genual smiles,

He shines an Angel bright !" In this town, on the 8th inst., Mr. JOSEPH STADLER. native of Germany, aged 39 years. In Wilmington N. C., June 29th, 1861, Mr. R. MONROE ROGERS, of Duplin county, N. C., aged 21 years, six month and 19 days.

Though not connected with any religious denomination,
Mr. Rogers bore his long and severe illness with that resignation and cf. spoken confidence in the Supreme Disposer

friends to mourn his loss.

WE are suthorized to announce DUGALD BLUE, as candidate for the Office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of Bladen County, at the election in August next. March 25, 1861.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. I hereby offer myself as candidate for the office of COUN-TY COURT CLERK of your county, and respectfully soicit your votes at the next August election. March 14, 1861-194&29-te* T. H. W. McINTIRE.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. HOPING that I have heretofore discharged the duties of the office of Clerk of the County Court of this County to the satisfaction of all concerned, and returning to you my thanks for your former liberal support, I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for re-election to that office, at the ensuing election on the first Thursday in August next.

WILMINGTON MARKET, July 10.

BEEF CATTLE continue to be brought in slowly, and a prime article would find ready sale. We quote grass fatted at 5 to 6 cents per lb. BUTTER-Is in small supply, and prices rule high, mote at 32 to 35 cents per lb. by the firkin. BACON-But little N. C. cured coming in, and the market

demand. We quote Rio at 28 to 30 cents per lb., as in qual-CORN MEAL is in fair stock, and there is merely a retail

CORN .- Several lots have been received per railroad durng the week, and gone into store. There is a fair supply dealers' hands, and only a limited enquiry exists. We

FLOUR .- The market is fully supplied with State brands. and rules exceedingly dull. There is no demand except for retailing purposes, and we are unable to give a correct figure. We quote nominally at \$6 to \$6,25 per bbl. for LARD is in light supply, and wanted at 16 to 17 cents per b. for N. C. make. Molasses .- For Cuba there is only a light demand, and he market is moderately supplied. We quote at 34 a 35

POTATOES. - Irish sell slowly from carts at 80 cents to a per bushel. POULTRY .- The market has been rather better supplied for the week, and prices have declined. We quote chickens at 15 to 18 cents for half grown, and 30 cents each for

363,000 LBS. COTTON YARN PER ANNUM THE CELEBRATED ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, Edge combe county, N. C., continue to manufacture 1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn daily, and are prepared to furnish assorted Nos., 4s to 12s, by the bale of 200 lbs., at 20 cents per lb., 3 months time, at any of our Railroad Depots in Eastern N. Carolina, free of freight. The Mills and Machinery are in fine condition, and the

quality of the Yarns guaranteed.

Orders solicited from punctual buyers. Address WM. S. BATTLE, Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County, N. C.

25 50 Kegs Leaf Lard; 5 " Virginia M Virginia Mountain Butter. Received this day, for sale at lowest rates, by July 10th, 1861. WORTH & DANIEL NEW GOODS.

500 bushels Alum Salt. For sale by July 10th, 1861 CLARK & TURLINGTON. MILITARY WORKS, &c., DECEIVED PER EXPRESS, AT KELLEY'S BOOK STORE. The Volunteer's Manual and Drill Book, being a manual

roops, Inspections, Reviews, &c.; by Lieut. Col. Richardson, 1 vol. 18 mo., \$1 50. Also, Maps of the State of Virginia reduced from the Nine sheet Map of the State, in conformity to law; by Herman Boye. Corrected by order of the Executive, by . V. Buchaltz.

BLANK BOOKS. A LARGE supply of different varieties, at KELLEY'S BOOK STORE WILMINGTON IRON AND COPPER WORKS, FRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET,

WILMINGTON, N. C. HART & JOHN O. BAILEY, Proprietors, PRACTICAL BUILDERS of portable and stationary Steam Engines, of any required power and kind of boiler, saw mills, grist mills, gin gearings, and any other king of machinery made in any establishment South. Have on all kinds of machinery and mill work. Turpentine stills and copper work in all its branches. All kinds of iron and

furnished at short notice,

GROCERIES: GROCERIES:1 TIE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM our friends and Merchants generally, that we have now on hand large and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES onsisting of Bacon, Sugars, of all grades, Rio Coffee, Mess Pork, Candles, Tobacco, Cigars, Pepper, Spice, Smull, etc., atc., all of which will be sold low for Cash COX, KENDALL & CO.

MILITARY BUTTONS: LOW FOR CASH Red White and Grey—Closing out the Stock,
MILITARY GOODS! Pistols-Pistols-Pistols ! Cartridges, &c., &c.; Shirts! Shirts!! Shirts!!!

at BALDWIN'S.

38 Market Street. RICE, CANDLES, TEA, NAILS. LOIUN HILE 10 half Chests Tea; 100 kegs Nails. For sale by June 10.

COFFEE---COFFEE---COFFEE. BAGS RIO COFFEE. For sale by G. C. & W. J. MUNRO. June 28th.

NOTICE. COAST DEFENCE, CAMP WYATT, July 4th, 1861. LL LETTERS and packages addressed to the "ROBESON RIFLE GUARDS,"

"SCOTCH BOYS," rom and after this date, will be directed to care M. CRON-, Wilmington, N. C, who will forward them to us. W. S. NORMENT, Capt. Robeson kifle Guards. C. MALLOY, Capt.

Scotch Boys. July 5th, 1861. 254-1w-46 18 RECRUITS WANTED FOR A COMPANY OF HEAVY ARTHLERY. State Troops, to be stationed at the Forts at the mouth of the Cape Fear.

The pay is \$11 per month, besides a bounty of \$15. For further information, apply at Dr. Swann's Office S. A. ASHR. Recruiting Officer. July 3d, 1861 253-2w-45-2t*

goods to bring the CASH, as we sell only for cash. Those already owing us, will confer a great favor by settling Those already owing us, will could be a money and want to up their accounts, as we are in need of money and want to up their accounts, as we are in need of money and want to up their accounts, as we are in need of money and want to up their accounts, as we are in need of money and want to up their accounts, as we are in need of money and want to June 27th, 1861. SUNDRIES.

250 HHDS. Choice new crop Cardenas Molasses, in new and bright packages;
30 bbls. structly choice New Orleans Molasses; 75 do Candextra C Sugar;

> ders; 30 Kegs Nails; 10 Tons Hoop Irca , 20 bbls, Distillers' Glue ; 40 do Extra heavy Cincinnatti Pork; 100 bales prime Eastern Hay;

100 boxes best Adamantine and Star Candles. For

SAML. R. BUNTING.

March 21st, 1861.

COMMERCIAL.

atest dates from Liverpool......June 27

is almost bare. We notice a fair enquiry, and quote at 16 cents for hog round, and 18 cents per lo. for hams. Some small lots of Western are in store, and selling at 14 a 15 cts. for shoulders, and 15 a 16 cents for sides. COFFEE. The market is nearly bare, and there is a brisk

usiness doing from the granaries, at 90 to 95 cents per

quote nominally at 68 to 70 cents per bushel. Eees-Sell from carts at 18 to 20 cents per dozen.

cents in bbls., and 30 a 32 cents per gailon in hhds. NAVAL STORES .- No sales of consequence have taken place since our last, there being no vessels now in port to ship by. We quote Crude Turpentine nominal at \$1 for yellow dip, and Spirits Turpentine at 25 to 28 cents per gal-

SALT-Is in light supply. Liverpool ground sells from

Sept. 13th, 1860 COFFEE, LARD AND BUTTER. BAGS RIO COFFEE;

BAGS ST. DOMI. GO COFFEE: 2 14 bbls. Muscovado Sugar;

of Infantry and Rifle Tactics, with Honors paid by the The Volunteer's Hand-Book containing an abridgment of Hardee's Infantry Tactics, by Capt. J. K Lee. Price 50 cts.

July 10th, 1861.

hand a large variety of patterns for machinery now in general use in the surrounding country. Will supply drafts of orass castings, finished or unfinished, at short notice. Old

nachinery overhauled and repaired. All work warrante In connection with the above establishment, we have on hand a large stock of rubber and leather beiting, lacing, packing rivets, and mill rocks and boiting cloth for grist mills. Mill Saws and Circular Saws of any size and gauge,

500 YARDS fine Grey Cassimere for officers' uniforms BALDWIN'S.

LANNELS

G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

RICE STRAW. 100 BALES prime Rice Straw, large bales. For sale by STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

are fed, clothed and paid from the day of enlistment.

NOTICE. UR friends will please bear in mind when they come for

30 Casks prime whole Rice; 25 Hhds. choice Western Bacon, sides and shoul-

50 bbls. N. C. Flour;

sale for cash, by HATHAWAY & CO.

a wife and infant babe, besides numerons relatives an